FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1833 [NO. 817.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DRY GOODS and HATS.
1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto.
2 do Misses, assorted.
—Also—
30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,
per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
March 8, 1833. 14-tf.

List of Lands,
Sold for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1830 and 1831 The sale to take place at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 8th day of February next.
Tax.
100 acres, supposed to be Alexander Munn's, not listed, on Dobbin's Creek, Cents. 75
100 do. Hugh Cravy, waters of Black river, not listed, 30
50 do. Mary McColl, on Puppy Creek, 43
1, Lot North side of Rowan street, Dav. Hay's, 30
100 acres on Rum Creek, Estate of A Smith, $1 00
100 do do do do 10
100 do do do do 74
100 do Swepen Branch, do do 32
JOHN BLACK, *Late Sheriff.*
January 8, 1833. 14-ts.

5 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf

JACKSON HOTEL.
Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived his table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.
WADDLE CADE.
November 27, 1832. §8 tf.§

NEW STORE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hay, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now opening and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles.
Prime Green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.
Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.
WILL O JEFFREYS.
N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.
October 9. 1-tf.

New Watches, Jewelry, &c.
J. CAMPBELL,

HAS just received and offers for sale, at his Old Stand, a few doors West of the Market Square, a new and handsome assortment of
WATCHES,
AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, FINE CUTLERY, MILITARY GOODS, MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FINE PAINTS, PERFUMERY, &c. together with almost every article usually found in establishments of the kind.
Fayetteville, Dec. 4. 9-tf
Clock and Watch repairing and other work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.
JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.
For sale by
A. KIMBALL.
November 13. §6-tf.§

FISH.
20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by
A. KIMBALL.
November 13. §6 tf.§

Notice to Travellers,
FARE REDUCED.
THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marlboro' Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Fayetteville Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Ferry has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. It is also arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Ferry are crossed by day light: the Houses of Entertainment are good.
Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information at the Planter's Hotel.
N. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*
All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.
December 10. 10tf.

FOR SALE,
119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.
THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.
It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.
Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.
When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.
For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square

To the Public.
THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88 tf.

Removal.
JAMES KYLE
HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES.
Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
HENRY L. JONES.
December 18th, 1832. 11 tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce*,
6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE
Dry Goods,
MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9 tf.§

For Sale,
A NEAT family CARRIAGE and Pannel GIG.—*Also*, BAROUCHES, Stick GIGS, light WAGONS, &c.
GARDNER & McKETHAN,
COACH MAKERS.
Fayetteville, December 4, 1832. 9tf.

NOTICE.
JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27, 1832. 8-tf

County Creditors.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the *County of Cumberland*, to present them to *Daniel McDiarmid, Esq.*, at his Office, on or before Friday, the first day of February next, at which time the *Committee of Finance* will meet to pass upon all claims which may be presented. Those having claims for *services* as *Patrols* are required to present their respective accounts duly *authenticated*.
JONATHAN EVANS, } *Committee*
GURDON DEMING, } *of*
D. A. DAVIS, } *Finance.*
Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. §3t1F.

Just Receiving,
17 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
70 Bags Cuba Coffee,
25 qr. Casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
10 do do Dry do do,
10 do do Sherry do,
15 do do Marseilles Madeira do,
10 Bags Spice,
5 cases Wool Hats,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 18. 11 tf.

FRESH LIME.
200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

Notice.
THE Subscriber having determined on closing his present business in Fayetteville, will sell out his
STOCK OF FANCY GOODS
At prime cost, consisting of
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Italian Silks and Satin Levantines,
Gros-de-Berlin and Gros-de-Naples,
Rich fancy colored Silks, all kinds,
A great variety of fancy Shawls,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Cambric, Jacconet and Swiss Muslins,
A great variety of Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Blond, gauze and bobinet lace Veils,
Bobinet Lace Tippets and Collars,
Fancy Vestings and Italian Cravats,
Best buck and horseskin Gloves,
Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Bobbins, Laces and Footings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Cambric and furniture Dimity,
One case fine Leghorn Bonnets,
One ditto, low priced,
Dunstable Bonnets and Caps,
Hats, Shoes and Looking Glasses,
Princes Cords and Beaverteens,
An assortment of rich bonnet Ribbons,
A great variety of miscellaneous articles.
All of which will be sold much lower than former prices. HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

The Subscriber
HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,
100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
December 10, 1832.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

NOTICE.
MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.
WM L HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

Sugar and Coffee.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
April 17. 76tf.

NEW FIRM.
THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm o
SMITH, McDONALD & CO.
two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.
Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.
DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.
June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 doz. Champaign,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 casks fresh Lime—for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 10. 10tf.

20 Bbls. prime *IRISH POTATOES*, for sale by the barrel or at retail, by
W. L. HAWLEY.
December 10.—10-*tf*. *Person street.*

LIME.
118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
H. Ig & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1833. 61tf.

Valuable Saw & Grist Mill
FOR SALE.
THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 16th February next, (unless a private sale be previously made,) the MILL and LANDS appertaining thereto, situate at the mouth of Cross creek, formerly John Clark's, and lately worked by Duncan McNeill, Esq.
A HOUSE and LOT in Campbellton, adjacent to the same. Persons disposed to purchase are requested to examine the premises. Information as to the Property and the terms of sale, may be known on application to the Subscriber.
J. W. WRIGHT, Cashier.
Fayetteville. January 21, 1833. 16ts.

400 Sacks of blown SALT, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD
January 15. 15tf.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville in Town Hall, on Saturday, the 12th instant, the following appointments were made:
Esek Arnold, Esq., Special Justice,
Norman McLeod, Clerk of the Market,
Lewis A. Nixon, Town Constable,
John McLeran, Sen., Director of Patrols for Upper Fayetteville,
Sampson Boon, Director of Patrols for Lower Fayetteville,
Henry W. Ayer, Gauger,
Frederick Moore, Standard Keeper.
(From the Minutes,)
DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*
14th January, 1833.

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.
January 15. 15-tf.

Notice.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of J. D Beers & Co., in New York, and Beers, Booth and St. John, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, and New Orleans, La., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of October last. The unsettled affairs of the several Firms will be attended to by either of the Subscribers, or by the Agents who have heretofore conducted the same, and who are hereby authorized and empowered to settle and close the business.
J. D BEERS,
Signed, WM. L BOOTH,
J. R. ST. JOHN.
January 1, 1833.
The business will be continued by the Subscribers for their own account and benefit, in N. York, under the Firm of J. D Beers & Co., in Philadelphia, Fayetteville, N. C, Charleston, S. C, Savannah and New Orleans, under the Firm of J. D. Beers. J. R St. John & Co., and in Augusta for account and benefit of themselves and D. W St. John, under the same Firm.
J. D. BEERS,
J. R. ST. JOHN.
New York, 1st January, 1833. 15 3t.

FOR SALE, At Wilmington,
400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
January 11, 1833. 15 *tf.*

Five Dollars Reward.
LOST from the Camden Stage on the night of the 11th inst., a CARPET BAG containing two Account Books, one pair of Boots and a travelling Bag. Three Dollars will be paid for the Books, or Five Dollars for all the articles, on delivery at our Store.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Jan. 15 1833. 15-3w.

PLANTATION For Sale.
I OFFER for sale, the Plantation where I now live, on the West side of Cape Fear river, about two miles from Fayetteville, containing 640 acres of LAND, of which, there is about one hundred acres cleared and under good fence. There is on the river a good Dwelling and all necessary Out Houses, Barn, Stables, &c.; and on the Sand Hills, about one mile from the river, a good Dwelling House and Kitchen; also, a Mill Seat with a Dam sufficient to raise 6 feet water, on a never failing stream. The Plantation has been divided equally into two parts, and I would sell either one half or the whole. The Range for Cattle and Hogs is excellent, and the place as healthy as any in the County. I would also sell to any person purchasing the Farm, all the Corn, Forage, &c., also, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.
HENRY E PURVIANCE.
In the event of any person calling to examine the Land in my absence, they will please call on John Black, Esquire, who is well acquainted with the lines, &c. H. E. P.
January 15, 1833. 15 3w.

To the Public.
LOOK out for the Scoundrel by the name of JOSTLIN JONES, of this County, young in years but old it appears in turpitude and vice.—He was married on Christmas night to a Girl by the name of Jones, who was in possession of a negro fellow left to her by her Aunt, also a mare, worth about 50 or 60 dollars. On Sunday, the 6th instant, he sold the negro fellow for 425 dollars, disposed of the mare on Monday, eloped with a girl by the name of Southerlin, left a number of debts unpaid, went to Waynesboro', called her his wife, took the Stage there for Winton, but the probability is, he did not continue long in that direction—he went that route in order to evade pursuit. He has no doubt gone to South Carolina or Georgia, to a place called "Traveller's Rest," where he has connections. (Think he must be a little tinctured with Nullification and Disunion by his leaving his wife so soon.) Said Jostlin Jones is about 21 years of age, rather under the common size, black bushy hair, considerably freckled, with a dastardly countenance. He has a recommendation signed by a number of respectable persons the Saturday before he left; had they known his intentions they would not have signed it. Two or three of the names on the recommendation are attached to this advertisement.
JAMES DUNN, | TH. PEARSALL,
WILSON HODGES, | H. WHITMORE,
ISHAM SOUTHERLIN, | H. WILLIAMS.
Wrightsville, Duplin County, Jan. 14, 1833.

Dr. S. M. WHEATON,
Dentist.
HAS taken lodgings at the Planter's Hotel, where he will remain a short time, and will be happy to render his professional services to those who may need them.
Refer to Hon. WM. GASTON,
Hon. GEO. E. BADGER,
Dr. JOHN BECKWITH,
Dr. RUFUS HAYWOOD,
Gov. STOKES.
Fayetteville, Jan 22. 16tf.

Valuable Real Estate
For Rent, in the Town of Lumberton, N. Carolina.
THE Subscriber offers for Rent for the present year, that well known Public House in Lumberton, for many years occupied by Mrs. Catharine Mac Neill, and for the three last years by Mr Jno. F. Barnes The Hotel and all the Out Buildings are in good repair. On the premises is a good garden and a well of good water. There will also be rented with the above, 300 acres of wood Land within one mile of the town, also, three vacant Lots in town under good fence, one of ten acres, one of six acres and one of five acres; also, a Lot with a comfortable Dwelling House with two fire places, nearly opposite the Hotel; also the Store House lately occupied by Mr. Barnes, and in the centre of business being on the corner of the Court House Square. For terms apply to Charles Moore, Esq Lumberton, or to ANGUS TAYLOR,
January 21, 1833. (16tf) Fayetteville.

State Bank of North Carolina,
Raleigh, January 14, 1833.
AT an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at their Banking House, this day, the following Resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of $50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declared by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or before the first day of February next, at their Banking House, in the City of Raleigh
That no payment shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking House.
That the Cashier shall, in a book prepared for the purpose, take Receipts for the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such payments have been made.
That the Books for the transfer of Stock be closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid.
WILL. POLK, Ch'm.
J. GALES, Sec'y. 16-4t.

CONVENTION MEETING.
FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.
A large and respectable meeting of the Members of the Legislature of North Carolina, friendly to a revision of the Constitution of the State, was held at the Government House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 4th of Jan. 1833.
The meeeting was was called to order by Mr. Kerr, of Caswell—who moved that Gen. Thos G. Polk, of Rowan, be appointed Chairman, and that Samuel F. Patterson and Wm. J. Cowan, be appointed Secretaries—which motion being agreed to, the Chairman, upon taking the chair, elucidated the object of the meeting, in a short but pertinent address.
Mr Dews then submitted to the consideration of the meeting the following Resolutions, to wit:
Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining as far as it can be done without the aid of legislative enactment, the sense of the freemen of North Carolina upon the subject of a revision of the Constitution, a Committee of four persons be appointed to draft an Address to the People of this State explanatory of the object of this Meeting—of the Amendments suggested by the Joint Select Committee of this Legislature—and of the mode proposed by that Committee to render said Amendments a part of the Constitution.
Resolved further, That it be, and the same is hereby recommended to the Sheriffs, Inspectors, and other Officers holding the next election for Members of the General Assembly, in the several Counties in this State, at the times and places, of holding said elections, and under the same rules and regulations, to receive the votes of all free citizens of their respective counties, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, for or against amending the Constitution, and to make a return of the votes so given in his county to the Governor.
Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate to the next General Assembly, the returns made to him, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution.
Resolved further, That a committee of three persons, in each county in this State, be appointed by the chair, who together with such others as they may associate with them, shall form a Committee of Correspondence—whose duty it shall be to distribute among the good people of their respective counties, the Address of the Committee appointed for that purpose, and such other information as they may think important.
Which Resolutions, after being read and discussed, were unanimously adopted.
Whereupon, in pursuance of the first Resolution, the following persons were appointed by the Chair, a Committee to draft the Address to the People of this State—to wit, Richmond M. Pearson, Romulus M. Saunders, Wm. H. Haywood, jun. and Thomas Dewes.
And, in pursuance of the last Resolution the following persons were appointed to compose the Committee of Correspondence in their respective counties—to wit:

Anson—Wm. Johnston, Alexander Little, Jos. White.
Bladen—John Owen, Wm. J. Campbell, Isaac Wright.
Brunswick—John J. Gause, Marsden Campbell, Daniel B. Baker.
Chatham—Isaiah Burnet, Isaac Headen, David Watson.
Columbus—Joshua Williamson, Isaac Powell, Luke R. Simmons.
Cumberland—John D. Toomer, Jas. H. Hooper, Thomas L. Hybart, Louis D. Henry.
Duplin—William Wright, James K. Hill, Jeremiah Pearsall.
Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, Edmund Deberry, John Crump.
Moore—Arch'd. McNeil, Duncan Murchison, John B. Kelly.
New Hanover—Joseph A. Hill, Owen Holmes, George Fennell (Black river.)
Richmond—Robert Powell, Walter F. Leake, D. McLaurin.
Robeson—Malcom Purcell, John W. Powell, John Gilchrist.
Sampson—Hardy L. Holmes, David Underwood, Dr. McKay.

[It is unnecessary for us to publish the long list of names in distant counties.]

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.
Senate U. S. Jan. 16.
After the reading of the President's Message, Mr. Grundy moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee, and that 3000 copies be printed.
Mr. CALHOUN said, that he rose, not to make any remarks on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, and, therefore, what he said might perhaps be considered out of order; but he hoped that the peculiar situation in which he was placed, as a Senator from the State of South Carolina, would obtain for him the indulgence of the Senate. It was not his intention, he said, to notice the many erroneous statements, as far as South Carolina was concerned, that were contained in the message just read; but there was one, that he should be recreant to the trust reposed in him, if he permitted it to pass without seizing the first opportunity of giving it his decided reprobation. He had understood the Chief Magistrate to say that the object of S. Carolina, notwithstanding her repeated declarations to the contrary, was hostile to the Union. Am I right? asked Mr. C. Mr. Calhoun pausing, asked, do I state this part of the message correctly? If I do, I meet this assertion with the most unqualified denial. Sir, there is not a member of the confederacy more devoted to the Union than the State I represent.
The President, said Mr. Calhoun, referred to the organization of the militia of S. Carolina, and the message of her Governor on that subject, as proof that the State meditated disunion. Sir, I regret, said Mr. C. that the Chief Magistrate has not stated all the facts in relation to this subject. Before South Carolina took any step to organize a force, the President had concentrated the forces of the United States in the harbor of Charleston and the neighboring city of Augusta, on her southwestern frontier, and had accumulated an unusual quantity of military stores, evidently with an intention to coerce or menace the State, when it could scarcely be mistaken that the object of the State was to protect what she believed to be her constitutional rights, through the civil tribunals, without intending a resort to military force. Being apprised of these facts, and the military preparations to coerce her, she resorted to the measures to which the message refers;—not with a view, on her part, to change the issue from the civil process, but simply to repel any unconstitutional or lawless attempt by force, on the part of the Executive.
The President also assigns, as another reason for his inference that force was meditated, that no attempt had been made at redress before the courts of the U. States. Here, again, Mr. C. said, he must express his regret that the President had not stated all the facts. He could not be ignorant that the question, whether the laws annulled by the State were constitutional or not, could not be decided by the court. The laws, upon their face, purport to be revenue laws; and it was impossible, according to the forms of judicial proceedings, that the question whether they were in reality intended for revenue or protection, could be presented for decision, however clear the fact that protection and not revenue was intended. But facts do not hold out the President in his assertion, that no resort was had to the court to try the question of constitutionality. A spirited individual, (Mr. Holmes,) actually made an importation, with the express view of testing that question before the court of the U. S., and the result was, as might be anticipated, that the court refused to take cognizance of the question of constitutionality.
In this connection, there is another important fact that has immediate bearing on the point which the President ought, in justice, to have stated, before he undertook to impute the motives which he has, to the high minded and gallant State, which Mr. C. had the honor to represent. It would be remembered by all, that when the bill of abomination, as it was justly called by the Senator from Massachusetts, (for a bill of abomination it has proved, by bringing us to the very brink of civil war and dissolution) was before the other House, that a delegate from the State of South Carolina moved to amend the title of the bill, so as to present its protective character with the express view of trying the question of its constitutionality. A spirited individual, (Mr. Holmes,) actually made an importation, with the express view of testing that question before the court of the U. S., and the result was, as might be anticipated, that the court refused to take cognizance of the question of constitutionality.
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prived of the opportunity of testing the question before that very tribunal which the President now tauntingly charges it with not having resorted to. Mr. C. said, that he could not but remark that there seemed now to be an extraordinary change within the last year, in reference to the powers of the court. He certainly inferred, from documents laid before Congress, that the President did not consider the Supreme Court as the tribunal of the last resort, in a controversy between a State and the General Government, where a neighboring State was concerned. South Carolina and Georgia are divided by Savannah river. Was he to understand that one rule of construction was to prevail on the east, another on the west side of that stream; or, that the opinion of the President had undergone an entire change in so short a time? If so, he might allow, on the same subject, some latitude of opinion to others.

Another reason had also been assigned by the President for inculpating the motives of the State; that the State of S. Carolina had not applied for an amendment to the Constitution in the manner prescribed by it. It is a sufficient answer to say that she has made the application; but it is said, she ought to have applied before she declared the acts in question unconstitutional. The answer to this objection was decisive. It was perfectly hopeless; she was in a fixed minority; the Constitution requires two-thirds of the States to authorize the call; and how absurd, with the knowledge of these facts, would an application for a Convention have been, prior to her acting. She was right in waiting until she had acted; and now that she has, she has come forward with an application to bring the whole subject before a General Convention of the States, which has ample power to terminate the controversy by granting or refusing the power in question. She hopes that her act will bring the other States to reflection, so as to induce them to meet her in convention, and thereby terminate the question which has so long agitated and distracted the country. Mr. C. said he would make no farther remarks as to what he conceived to be misrepresentations in the message. After pausing he proceeded.

We have at last, said he, reached a period which has been long approaching, when it must be practically decided whether ours is a consolidated Government, without limitation, or a federative system. The decision of the issue presented in the message will determine this question; and on this decision depends the continuance of our Union, our Constitution, and our Liberty. Every created animate existence, has, it is said, from its birth, the principle of decay. The same might be said, he feared, of political systems, and that in ours the cause which they were now called upon to act, had existed from the origin of our Government. From the beginning, an essential diversity of opinion whether ours was a consolidated or a confederated system of Government, has divided the two great parties of the country; and he was amazed at reflecting that we have succeeded in advancing through forty-four years of our existence, without having settled a question, which, as one or the other side obtained the ascendancy, must necessarily have so powerful a bearing upon the practical operation of the system. That question must now be decided. The message has presented the issue, and the final decision can no longer be delayed. If its recommendation should be sustained and the principles which it inculcates should prevail, ours would in fact become a great consolidated Government, without limitation of powers or constitutional check. He begged the Senators to pause and reflect before they come to so momentous a decision. It would be a gross deception to suppose that there is the least distinction between a Government absolute and of unlimited powers, and one which had the right of deciding at pleasure the extent of its powers, as is maintained in effect by the message.—Nor would the delusion be less gross to suppose such a Government could long continue. It must end, and that speedily, in despotism, and that of the most oppressive character.—Nothing could argue a more profound ignorance of human nature, and of the history of political institutions, not to see that in a country of such vast extent, and diversity of interests, that a Government of an absolute unchecked majority must terminate as he had stated. If proof were wanting, the actual condition in which we now find ourselves in the midst of this great and dangerous crisis, which threatens our very political existence, would furnish ample. How have we been brought to it? There has been no exterior difficulty for the last sixteen years; no conflict with any other power, nor any cause, not springing from the practical operation of the system, to disturb our repose; and yet we find ourselves menaced with extreme danger, as acknowledged by all. No reason can be assigned for our present critical condition, but that we have practically departed from the great principle, that ours is a confederated Government of limited powers: a principle which brought Mr. Jefferson into power in 1801, and which checked for a time the disorders which must necessarily grow from an opposite view of our system of government. For the last ten or twelve years these principles have been departed from; and the Government has gradually assumed an unlimited control over the industry and capital of the country. The result has been such as ought to have been anticipated. The dominant interest has legislated with reference to its own benefit, without consulting the feelings or views of the weaker. It has terminated in producing violent conflicts between the two great sections of the country. That the system which has been pursued by the stronger section, is promotive of its interest in a pecuniary view, he did not doubt. Such was the opinion of the majority, and on that point he would admit that they were the most competent judges. But on the other side, the oppression was as great as the advantage was on the opposite. The whole South felt its pressure. There was scarcely a human being in that section who would not, regarding its particular interests, be in favor of free trade. He had spoken too strongly,—there were some, but he was satisfied they did not exceed one in a hundred. The Tariff system, then, while it united in its favor the dominant interest, by its advantages, united a resistance to it, by its oppression, with equal firmness, the weaker. In this stage, a presidential election intervenes. What happens? That which has and ever will in such cases. The stronger interest selects for its candidate him who is considered the most talented, the most efficient, and most capable of serving its views. The weaker find it impossible to meet the contest, under a candidate identified with its interest. Necessity compels the selection of one in favor of a *judicious* tariff; that is, of one whose opinions are not well defined, in reference to the protective system. The hopes of the weaker interest concentrate their strength upon him, whilst a part of the stronger, actuated by motives which he need not state, but which might be easily conceived, by joining the weaker, gave their candidate a majority of the votes; and thus the election is decided in his favor. But the contest between the two sections is not terminated. Each struggles to gain the ascendancy, and waste their strength in the conflict. In the meantime, a powerful party, looking to the patronage of the Government, having no fixed principle, neither for or against the tariff, nor for or against any other measure of national policy, rally around the Executive. In this middle position between the combatants, they shape their course according to contingencies. If the north gains upon the south, they quietly occupy the ground which it has acquired. On the contrary, if the south gains upon the north, a similar course of policy in reference to it is adopted; and thus the Executive power is left unresisted, except by the excess of the force of the majority over the minor interest. When in the progress of events, the conflict has reached its highest point, and the weaker interest is compelled to resist oppressions no longer tolerable, the Executive will invariably pass from the weaker interest which brought him into power to the side of the stronger. It has a natural *instinct* for *force*, and will be sure to side with that party which can gratify its appetite. So long as this fatal conflict exists, this state of things must continue. It depends upon no accidental cause, but springs from the nature of things. Even were our country one of small extent and of homogeneous interests, the very same state of things would prevail, provided it be under the rule of an absolute and unchecked majority; and which must, in the end, lead to the absorption of all power by the Executive Department. He would leave the whole question upon the fact, that there never did exist such a government, without leading, and that speedily, to the result stated. If such be the operation of a government over limited territory and homogeneous interests, how much more violent must it be in one situated as ours is? It is, in fact, rapidly sweeping us to despotism.—The cry is, the Union is in danger. That is not the danger. We are infinitely nearer military despotism than disunion! Let the bayonet be called in as the arbiter to settle great constitutional principles, and the very power which is to decide against South Carolina in this controversy, will as certainly decide in the next, in favor of the despotic will of the Executive against the liberty of the country.

No man was more devoted to the Constitution, union, and liberty of this country, than himself. In his youth, he read with perhaps too much enthusiasm, the noble examples of Grecian and Roman liberty. That enthusiastic feeling which he had towards them, had been extended to the institutions of our country, which he firmly believed, if properly understood, as a confederated system of free States, sufficiently checked by constitutional limitations, it was the most admirable system to preserve and perpetuate liberty, ever invented. But viewed in the opposite character as a consolidated government, virtually without constitutional check, which it would be if the measures recommended in the message be adopted, and enforced, it would be the most odious and oppressive despotism that ever existed. Mr. C. concluded by hoping that the Senate would pardon him for the warmth with which he had spoken, and that, in their opinion, the occasion had justified him.

Mr. Grundy having modified his motion at the suggestion of Mr. Webster, the reference was accordingly made, and 3000 copies of each were ordered to be printed.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus describes Mr. Calhoun, when he delivered the speech which appears in this day's paper:

"In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun spoke under a degree of excitement I have never before witnessed in a parliamentary body. His whole frame was agitated. His gestures and countenance expressed things unutterable, while, as you will observe, his language is quite guarded, and his speech quite specious. For two years past, Mr. Calhoun has made Nullification almost the sole topic of his conversation, and has thus been accumulating energies, to which, yesterday he for the first time had an opportunity to give birth in public. The very warmest oratory you ever witnessed in Baltimore, will give you but a faint idea of the manner in which words were uttered, that seemed to come from Mr. Calhoun's inmost soul, and to agitate him all over from head to foot in the delivery. It is seldom that a man of Mr. Calhoun's intellectual power, thus permits himself to be unmanned in public. True greatness often seems most cool when most excited—and the *will* of such men usually gets command of their passions.—On the contrary, in the House of Representatives, Mr McDuffie arose as if from a slumber. He spoke as coolly as if speaking on the most indifferent subject in the world. He rebuked the excitement, and said that was no time and no place to indulge it. His manner was a perfect contrast to Mr. Calhoun."

Extract from a letter from Washington.

It was rumored and expected that Mr. Calhoun would move a reference of the message to a Special Committee, and his failure to do this is considered by many as indicating a disposition to shrink from the responsibility which the nullifiers have invoked. But I do not think that they who heard the speech of Mr. Calhoun will be disposed to charge him with a desire or intention to flinch. His manner, his voice, his countenance, his words were none of them of a craven cast. He seemed as one who had set his life upon a cast, and was resolved to stand the hazard of the die. No one could avoid feeling pity, mingled with admiration, as his lofty figure seemed to elevate itself beyond its ordinary height, and as, cassandra-like, he cast his awful warnings across the area of the Senate chamber. I think that there will be discussions on this subject before the close of the session which will shake the pillars of the capitol.

In the House of Representatives, the Message called up several members, but the Speaker steadfastly ruled them to the *point of order*. Still, there were some very emphatic, premonitory expressions dropped by some of the members.—*Pour example!*

Mr. WILDE.—"We have arrived at a solemn crisis—a crisis of the most extraordinary character. It had for the first time since the institution of the government, been announced to Congress by the Chief Magistrate of the U. States, that one of the sovereign States of the Union had denied the power of our Laws. If we persevere in enforcing these laws, she claims the right of withdrawing from the Union. This right she has announced that she will exercise, and will relieve her citizens from the operation of the laws of the U. States, peaceably if she may, and with violence if that should become necessary.—This was not the ordinary case of enforcing the execution of the laws upon private individuals—

"The Speaker said, if the gentlemen proposed to make any motion, he would be pleased to submit his proposition in writing."

Mr. WAYNE, saw nothing in the message or the documents accompanying it, *which could excite feeling*. They were not unexpected, he believed, to any member of the House. The subject had been before the public for a considerable time.

Mr. CARSON said, he should vote in favor of the motion to postpone, for the single reason, that he wished for time to consider which was the best course—not from any feeling or passion. *He was not conscious of any—nor had he perceived any in other members*

Mr. McDUFFIE must ask for the postponement as a matter of personal favor to himself. He had not heard the Message read. He came into the Hall after about two-thirds of it had been gone through. If a reference at this time was persisted in, he must ask that the Message be again read for his information. *For himself he must confess his astonishment at witnessing so much apparent excitement*—particularly among gentlemen who so strongly deprecate all excitement. He regarded the subject *as too deep and solemn for excitement*, in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

Mr. ARCHER was as willing, and perhaps as desirous, to express his views at length upon this great subject as any member in the House, but he could not act with precipitation in such a crisis—He was not one of those who could find matter for excitement in such an occasion. *In his opinion, the Message that had been read was as much calculated to allay excitement, as any that had been ever promulgated*

Mr. DRAYTON felt compelled to oppose the reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the reason that it would occasion the loss of much time, when time was of the greatest importance.—Gentlemen had disclaimed the influence of excitement. Whenever specific measures should be proposed, he had no doubt but a scene of excitement would be seen such as had never been before witnessed in Congress. If excitement could not be avoided, it should at least come at a time when it would preclude the adoption of necessary measures. It had been said that means were necessary to obviate the operation of the Replevin laws. He regarded such as altogether minor matters. The great subject submitted to Congress and to the people was to devise means to prevent collisions between the powers of a sovereign State and the General Government—*to settle whether a State shall prescribe what laws shall be executed within its territory, or whether the General Government shall carry its laws into execution. No question was so important as this.*"

IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES, JAN. 21.

Mr. WILKINS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the 16th instant, relative to the proceedings of South Carolina, reported the following bill, which was read and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

Further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or unlawful threats and menaces against officers of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to direct that the custom house for such district, be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or on board any vessel; and in that case it shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes by law be paid, deducting interest according to existing laws: and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo, by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons, too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the revenue laws of the United States, or otherwise violating or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, for which other provisions are not already made by law. And if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, for or on account of any act by him done, under any law of the United States, for the protection of the revenue, or the collection of duties on imports, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage therefor, in the Circuit Court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be found.—And all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority of any law of the United States, shall be irrepleviable, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof. And if any person shall dispossess or rescue, or attempt to dispossess or rescue, any property so taken or detained as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to such punishment as is provided by the 22d section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the 30th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for the wilful obstruction and resistance of officers in the service of process.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in any case where suit or prosecution shall be commenced in a court of any State against any officer of the U. States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the laws of the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, or title, set up or claimed by such officer or other person under any law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such suit or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to said court, setting forth the nature of said suit, or prosecution, and verifying the said petition by affidavit, which said petition and affidavit shall be presented to said court, or to the clerk thereof, or left at the office of the said clerk, to remove the said suit or prosecution, to the circuit court of the United States then next to be holden in the district where the said suit or prosecution is commenced; and, thereupon, it shall be the duty of the State court to stay all further proceedings therein; and the said suit or prosecution, upon presentment of said petition or affidavit, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be removed into the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment therein, in the said State court, shall be wholly null and void; and on proof being made to the said circuit court of the presentment of said petition and affidavit, or of the leaving of the same as aforesaid, the said circuit court shall have authority to entertain jurisdiction of said suit, or prosecution, and to proceed therein, and to hear, try, and determine the same, in like manner as if the same had been originally cognizable and instituted in such circuit court. And all attachments made, and all bail and other security given upon such suit or prosecution, shall be and continue in like force and effect as if the same suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State Court. And if, upon the removal of any such suit or prosecution, it shall be made to appear to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein, in the State court, can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit court to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed *de novo*, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court; and on failure of so proceeding, judgment of *non pros* may be rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in any case in which any party is, or may be, by law, entitled to copies of the record of proceedings in any suit or prosecution in any State Court, to be used in any court of the United States, if the clerk of said State court shall, upon demand, and the payment or tender of the legal fees, refuse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies of such record and proceedings, the court of the United States in which such record or proceedings may be needed, on proof by affidavit that the Clerk of such State court has refused or neglected to deliver copies thereof, on demand, as aforesaid, may direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require and allow; and thereupon such proceeding, trial, and judgment may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said court.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed by the authorities of any State, or by the Circuit and one of the District Judges of the United States in the State, that within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the courts of the United States, will in any event be obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the President of the U. States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military or other force forthwith to disperse: and if, at any time after the issuing of such proclamation, any such opposition or obstruction shall be made in the manner or by the means aforesaid, the President shall be, and hereby is authorized, promptly to employ such means to resist and suppress the same, and cause the said law or process to be duly executed, as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned, by the act of the 28th of Feb. 1795, entitled "An act to provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose" And, also, by the act of 3d March, 1807, entitled, "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection."

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That in any State where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the judge of the United States, for the proper district, to use other convenient places, and to make such other provision as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That either of the justices of the Supreme Court, or a judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners, in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or fined on or by any authority or law for any act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process, or decree, of any judge or court thereof, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF JAN. 23.

The Absorbing Topic.—A debate arose yesterday in the Senate, of great interest, though merely incidental, being upon the question, when the bill for enforcing the collection of the Revenue, reported by the Judiciary Committee on Monday should be taken up for consideration. The debate was altogether irregular, as it appeared by the repeated interposition of the Chair to check it; but its very irregularity increased its interest to the auditors, by shewing how deeply it was partaken of by the Senators who engaged in it.

The Debate extended to too great a length to allow our Reporter to do any thing like justice to it in time for the paper of this day, and we shall, therefore, in a paragraph or two of our own, endeavor to prepare our readers for the fuller account of it which we expect to spread before them from his pen to-morrow.

The bill having received its second reading, it was moved by Mr. Wilkins, by instruction from the Committee which reported it, to make it the special order of the day for Thursday (to-morrow,) whilst, by Mr. Mangum, *Monday week* was moved. The question was between these two days, until Mr. Clay moved *Monday next*, to which motion, after debate, Mr. Wilkins assented, withdrawing his own. The gentlemen who engaged in the debate were, Messrs. Wilkins, Grundy, Mangum, Miller, Clay, Smith, Bibb, Poindexter, Frelinghuysen, Brown, and King.

The principles of the bill were condemned in strong terms by Mr. Mangum, Mr. Miller and Mr. Poindexter; and the bill was defended by Mr. Grundy, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Wilkins, members of the Committee who reported it. Mr. Clay was for giving the bill as early a consideration as the convenience of the business of the Senate would admit, and without reference to the 1st of February, (often referred to in debate) or any other expected day, and proposed the intermediate day as a compromise between a day too near and one too remote. He avowed his disposition to maintain the authority of the Government in its full vigor, but, before voting upon such a bill as that before the Senate, he wished to give to every provision of it a full and fair examination, to take care that, while it amply guarded the revenue, it did not contain any unnecessary or unconstitutional provisions, &c. Mr. Bibb approached the bill with great solemnity, and with apprehension of the unconstitutional character of some of its provisions. Mr. Brown and Mr. King professed themselves in favor of giving the bill full, fair, and early consideration, but both reprobated the haste with which it was proposed, at so early a day as Thursday to take it up.

Mr. MILLER entered pretty much at large into the South Carolina view of the subject of the Tariff, and too much in detail, to allow of his remarks being generalized here. He considered the bill as too obviously intended for the case of South Carolina to be doubted. He denied that the use of force was meditated by South Carolina, unless to repel force unlawfully applied; and said that, let the Tariff but be repealed, or even modified, and there would be an end of the difficulty anticipated on the first of February, &c. If gentlemen would remove the difficulty which they spoke of, he said, they must therefore abate the nuisance. He was in favor of the longest day proposed, because something might possibly occur of that nature to make it unnecessary to act upon it.

Mr. POINDEXTER considered the bill as involving questions of vital importance; contending that it conflicted with several provisions of the Constitution, and that, if it passed in its present form, it ought to be entitled A Bill to repeal the Constitution of the United States. It went, he argued, to invest a mass of discretionary and arbitrary power in the President. He wished for the longest day possible for the consideration of the question, which he considered involved in this bill, whether this Confederacy is to last, or whether we are to have a consolidated government under a military despot. This was a question, he said, which could not be blinked, and must be decided whenever this bill came to be acted upon.

To the two last named gentlemen, Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Wilkins replied, that so far from there being any novelty in the provisions of the bill, there was but one of them to which parallel ones do not already exist on the statute-book; and so far from there being any thing unconstitutional in those provisions, their whole object was to prevent the constitution from being outraged with impunity. The only provision in it which was not perfectly familiar in the legislation of Congress, was the one authorizing the removal of the custom-house in certain cases: and this one, so far from involving force or violence, was intended to avoid the effects of both, by putting the custom-house out of harm's way. No force was to be employed by the President but to repel force exerted against the lawful authority of the Union, and if the power thus to use force was to make the President a military despot, it was just such a one as he was created by the constitution, which he is sworn to support, and the laws which he is sworn to execute, &c. So far from being violent or oppressive in its provisions, the whole object of the bill was to prevent violence, and guard against a successful attempt at it, with a view to the peaceful accomplishment of which object, the bill had been most carefully framed, &c.

Finally, the question on postponing the bill to Monday week, was decided in the negative by yeas and nays—29 votes to 7; and the bill was then postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The question being thus disposed of,—

Mr. CALHOUN rose and said, that not agreeing with the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that the measures proposed in the bill were of an ordinary character, and such as were sustained by precedents; but, on the contrary, fully according in the declaration of the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter,) that it would, in fact, be a repeal of the Constitution, should it receive the sanction of Congress, he had risen to offer three resolutions, with a view of *testing the principles* on which the bill rested.

He had drawn them with great care; with a scrupulous regard to the truth of every assertion they contain, which he believed no one who valued his character for candor, could contradict, and that no impartial jury in christendom could, on an issue, refuse to render a verdict in their favor; and he had been equally scrupulous in making no deductions but what were sustained by the clearest and most demonstrative reason.

Mr. C. said, that though the bill was couched in general terms, and made applicable to all the States; and though it referred, apparently on its face to cases only of insurrection, or lawless resistance of individual force, yet it would not be denied that it was intended to be applied particularly to the case of S. Carolina, and with the intention, not of putting down the lawless combinations of individuals in that State, but the authorized opposition of the people of S. Carolina, to an act which they conscientiously believed unconstitutional and oppressive; and as such, exercising the right which belongs to her in the last resort, as a sovereign member of the confederacy, she has declared to be null and void. Whatever resistance then, may be made in the State of S. Carolina, is a resistance by the State itself, authorized by her sovereign authority, and not the resistance of a lawless combination of individuals. It is to put down this resistance that the measure now before the Senate has been reported, and in this character, it is wholly unprecedented; there is no example of the kind to be found on our statute book.

Here then, said Mr. C. is presented the great, he would say the awfully important question—has Congress the right to pass this bill? There are two views of our Constitution, going back to its fundamental principles; one contained in the proclamation and the message of the President, which have given birth to the bill, and the other in the ordinance and proceedings of the people of S. Carolina. As the one or the other of these views may be correct, the bill must be pronounced constitutional or unconstitutional. If it be true, as stated by the P[illegible] that the people of these U. States are [illegible] the principle of a social compact, as so m[illegible] viduals constituting one nation—if they ha[illegible] ferred to the General Government the ri[illegible] —if they have parted with the right o[illegible] in the last resort, what powers are res[illegible] what delegated—then, indeed, the St[illegible] out sovereignty, without rights, and no o[illegible] jection can be made to the bill, but what[illegible] made to its expediency. But if, on the [illegible] these positions are utterly false—if, in [illegible] Constitution is the work of the people[illegible] twenty-four distinct political communities[illegible] adopted, it formed a union of States, and [illegible] dividuals—if the States have not surrend[illegible] right of judging, in the last resort, as to th[illegible] of the reserved, and of course of the [illegible] powers—then indeed, there is not a sh[illegible] foundation in the Constitution, to [illegible] bill; but, on the contrary, it would be [illegible] pugnant to its genius; destructive of its [illegible] tence, and involved a political *sin* of th[illegible] character—of the delegated acting against [illegible] reign power—*of the creature warring against the creator.*

In making these assertions Mr. C. said [illegible] the authority of the President of the U. S[illegible] self. He had tacitly acknowledged, th[illegible] views of the Constitution on which the S[illegible] Carolina has acted be correct, then neith[illegible] any other measure of force could be a[illegible] gainst her. On no other principle could [illegible] and elaborate argument, (and false he [illegible] pelled to say as long and elaborate,) co[illegible] the proclamation, and in the message, be[illegible] ed. Well might the President feel, that [illegible] doctrines on which S. Carolina had acted [illegible] successfully resisted, it would be impo[illegible] the Government to adopt any measure a[illegible] which presented the great and solemn q[illegible] are they true or not? on which he pro[illegible] make a few remarks; with the intention [illegible] Senate might duly and deliberately reflect [illegible] in the short interval between this and Mon[illegible] (The day fixed for the discussion of the [illegible]

The great question at issue is, where [illegible] amount power? Where the sovereign[illegible] complex, but beautiful and admirable [illegible] well understood) is lodged; for where [illegible] reignty is, there too must be the paramo[illegible] er. A few plain, and simple, and incontr[illegible] positions will determine this point. The[illegible] ple of the States, as constituting s parti[illegible] nities, formed the Constitution, is as unq[illegible] ble as any historical fact whatever. It [illegible] the most durable and unquestionable [illegible] much so as the records of any court in the [illegible] and that the Union, of which the cons[illegible] compact is the bond, is a union betwee[illegible] and not between a mere mass of individ[illegible] on authority not less high—on the Cons[illegible] self, which expressly declares, in the act [illegible] tification—that it shall be binding [illegible] *States ratifying the same*—words more ex[illegible] he would say *technical*—could not be de[illegible] as certain as these facts are, they cannot be [illegible] ted, without admitting the doctrines for w[illegible] C. contends. They, by the most certain [illegible] rect deduction, conclusively *will show* wh[illegible] paramount power of the system is; where [illegible] reign authority resides.

No one will pretend that the sovereign[illegible] the *Government*. To make that assertion [illegible] be to go back to the Asiatic idea of Gov[illegible] —it is scarcely European; as the most int[illegible] writers in that section of the Globe lo[illegible] traced sovereignty to a higher source. [illegible] sovereignty is *not* in the Government, it [illegible] people. Any other conception is utterly [illegible] rent to the ideas of every American. The[illegible] a particle of sovereignty in the Governm[illegible] then, it be in the people, which cannot be [illegible] unless by extinguishing the lights of pol[illegible] ence for more than two thousand years, [illegible] possible question that can remain is, in w[illegible] ple? In the people of the United States [illegible] tively, as a mass of individuals, or in the [illegible] the twenty-four States, as forming distinct [illegible] communities, confederated in this Union [illegible] facts already established decide this ques[illegible] prove the sovereignty to be in the peop[illegible] several States. No such community ever [illegible] as the people of the United States, form[illegible] lective body of individuals in one nation: [illegible] idea that they are so united, by the pres[illegible] stitution, as a social compact, as alleged? But o[illegible] proclamation, is utterly false and absurd. [illegible] the Constitution the social compact, is the [illegible] possible abuse of language. No two thi[illegible] more dissimilar; there is not an expression [illegible] whole science of politics, more perfectly [illegible] in its meaning than the social compact. [illegible] that association of individuals, founded on [illegible] plied assent of all its members, which pre[illegible] constitutional compact springs; and yet, th[illegible] dent, in the daring attempt to put down o[illegible] system, has ventured to confound things [illegible] dissimilar. The sovereignty, then, is in [illegible] ple of the several States, united in this fa[illegible] nion. It is not only in them, but in them [illegible] paired; not a particle resides in the Gover[illegible] not one particle in the American people co[illegible] ly.

The people of the States have, indeed, [illegible] ed a portion of their sovereignty, to be exe[illegible] conjointly by a General Government, and [illegible] tained the residue to be exercised by the[illegible] tive State Governments. But to delegate [illegible] part with or to impair power. The de[illegible] power in the agent is as much the power [illegible] principal as if it remained in the latter, a[illegible] as between him and his agent, be controlle[illegible] sumed at pleasure. Now mark the conse[illegible]

No one can deny that the act of the [illegible] binds the citizen or subject. The latter [illegible] dividually responsible for the act of the [illegible] community of which he is a member, and [illegible] he owes allegiance. The community onl[illegible] ponsible. This is a principle universally [illegible] ed; but without regarding a principle so o[illegible] formed upon the highest sense of just ce[illegible] proposes to make the citizens of South C[illegible] individually responsible for the sovereign[illegible] the State to which he owes his allegian[illegible] outrage, more than barbarian, upon the fu[illegible] tal principle of political institutions, as [illegible] been recognized by all people so far adva[illegible] civilization as to be formed into political [illegible] nities. None can doubt that the Conventi[illegible] people of South Carolina is the true orga[illegible] sovereignty. According to our America[illegible] sovereignty, instead of lying dormant in t[illegible] of individuals composing a State, and, [illegible] being capable of being called into action [illegible] volutionary movement only, has a known, [illegible] and peaceable means of action. That me[illegible] Convention of the people. Through its [illegible] mentality all of our constitutions—State a[illegible] eral, were formed and ratified. Through t[illegible] authentic voice the people of South Carolina [illegible] in her late ordinance. Which, as far as t[illegible] zens are concerned, is not less obligatory t[illegible] constitution itself. It is easy to see that, un[illegible] aspect of the subject, this bill presents a q[illegible] infinitely beyond that of the Tariff or its c[illegible] tionality; of nullification, or whether the S[illegible] Court is the tribunal appointed by the const[illegible] to decide questions in controversy betwe[illegible] States and Federal Government. It sweep[illegible] the whole of these questions. It may be ad[illegible] to illustrate this idea, that the tariff is consti[illegible] al, that the Supreme Court is the author[illegible] pointed by the constitution to judge ques[illegible] conflict between the State and Federal [illegible]

d yet this bill cannot be justified. High thority of the court may be, its powers legated powers; it makes a part of the ent itself, and like every other portion of rnment, is destitute of the least particle of power. As delegated powers may be by the sovereign delegating the same, sumption may be a breach of compact—n of the faith of the State; but even in the State as a community, and not its ci-dividually, are liable. The State as a com-can break no law. It can, as a sovereign be subject to none. It may pledge its faith; may delegate its powers; it may break the one the other; but the remedy, in such ca-hostile enactments; not *law* by which individually are made responsible, as most absurdly and preposterously propo-pen force; war itself; unless there be vision, of a remedial and peaceful charac-ided in the compact.

ot now, said Mr. C., about to discuss the of using force on the part of the Federal ent against the State. That question is before the Senate; but should it be pre-any stage of this proceeding, I stand rea-ve that this Government has no right, e-sort to force. The illustrious men who ur constitution were too wise and patriot-t of the introduction of force, in consti-ting a federal system; they had too profound a owledge of the human heart; too deep an insight y, not to perceive that the introduction into such a system must necessarily lead to despotism. The fabric is too delicate its rude shock. They devised, as a sub-far more effectual and peaceful means—more consonant to the advanced pro-litical science and civilization. He al-he provision by which all contests for tween the Federal Government and the by be virtually decided in a convention of That is the true, wise, and constitu-onal means of terminating this controversy. Let be convened in convention; let the ockholders, if he might be permitted so to ex-self, of this great political partnership be alled together, that all conflicts of power between directors and any portion of the stockholders ay be determined in conformity to the provisions in the charter of association.

in a case supposed, where for the sake ment the constitutionality of the tariff and with the same view the authority for the Supreme Court acknowledged, ere could be no right to pass this bill of pains and on the citizens of South Carolina, for ad-ering to their allegiance to the State, how much ould be the objection to its passage, when to the fact, that it is not a case of re-power delegated to the Government, fence of reserved powers against uncon-encroachment. So far from conceding e constitutionality of the tariff or the powers laimed for the Supreme Court, not only the State f South Carolina, but all the southern States, be-ve it not only unconstitutional, but highly op-and that the Supreme Court, so far from ing the tribunal appointed to decide political ntroversies, is limited by the constitution itself cases arising in law and equity, and of course, here the parties are amenable to its process

Mr. C. said, that he could not but perceive in the ill itself evidence that there was, on the part of its uthors, an internal feeling of the force of these ar-uments they have not made it directly applicable the case of South Carolina, nor to the case of a tate, opposing, on her own sovereign authority, hat she believes to be an unconstitutional act of he Federal Government If there be guilt, South arolina alone is guilty. Why then make the pro isions of the bill applicable to all the States? Why ake it the general & permanent law of the land? he other States have not been even the abettors n the mighty struggle of S. Carolina to maintain he Constitution and liberties of the country! She as been discountenanced even by her sister States mmediately interested in the issue! Why, then, mpose the injustice of including them in its penal nactments? Why disguise the real intention, that is to coerce a sovereign State exercising her con-titutional right of judging in the last resort, of her eserved rights, with a view of protecting her citi-ens against the encroachments of the Federal overnment? Why not meet this mighty issue oldly and manfully? Why confound the move-ments of a State with riots, mobs, and insurrec-ions? when no one reason can be assigned A con-cious instinct of the palpable injustice and absur-lity of such a bill.

Mr. C. said, that viewing the bill on its princi-ples as he received it a virtual repeal of the Con-titution, much so as if it was expressly drawn in its face with "be it enacted by the authority of the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Constitution be, and the same is, hereby repealed." should it pass, it will effectually and forever put down our beautiful federal system, and rear on its ruins a consolidated government. The sovereignty of the States would be forever submerged—that overeign which constituted ours a federal system, and the ruin of which would make it a consolida-tion.

The issue is now before us, the decision cannot be much longer delayed; the rejection or the pas-sage of this bill will probably decide it forever. Let no one suppose that in deciding this great question, our system will stop at mere consolidation t, and has it but a stage in the certain progress to milita-y despotism; and that the most odious and oppres-sive; as in proportion to the independent, free spir-the people, must be the sternness of the des-otism necessary to hold them in subjection. But wo modes of political existence can long endure n our country; the one, that formed, by the fram-ers of our admirable constitution, a federal system, niting free and independent States in a bond of nion for mutual advantages, and to be preserved by the concurring assent of the parts—or a Govern-ment of the sword. The choice is before us.

Mr. C. said that he had drawn the resolutions which he was about to propose, for the purpose of bringing the principles of this bill distinctly be-fore the Senate; and that he had accompanied them with the few remarks which he had made, with a view of calling the solemn attention of its members to the mighty consequence which he conscientiously believed to be involved in its pas-sage. If he conceived it to be impossible to adopt the resolutions and to pass the bill, and that it was impossible to deny the facts on which they reject the conclusions deduced therefrom.

Then moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of the several States of these U. States, are united as parties to a federal compact, to which the people of each State acceded as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particu-lar ratification; and that the Union, of which the said compact is the bond, is an Union *between the States* ratifying the same.

Resolved, That the people of the several States formed by the constitutional compact, in form-ing that instrument, and in creating a General Go-vernment to carry into effect the objects for which they acted, delegated to that Government, for certain definite purposes, to be exer-cised by it, reserving at the same time, each for itself, the residuary mass of powers to be exercised by its own separate Government; and that whenever the General Government assumes powers not delegated by the com-pact, its acts are unauthorised, void, and of no ef-fect; that the said Government is not made the judge of the powers delegated to it, since this would make its discretion, and not the Con-stitution, the measure of its powers, but that, as in all other cases of compact among sovereign parties, without any common judge, each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the in-fraction, as of the mode and measure of redress.

Resolved, That the assertions, that the people of these United States, taken collectively as individuals, are now, or ever have been, united on the principle of the social compact, and as such, are now formed into one nation, or people, or that they have ever been so united, in any one stage of their political existence; that the people of the several States composing the Union have not, as members thereof, retained their sovereignty; that their allegiance of their citizens has been transferred to the General Government; that they have parted with the right of punishing treason, through their respective State Governments; and that they have not the right of judging in the last resort, as to the extent of powers reserved, and of consequence, of those delegated; are not only without foundation in truth, but are contrary to the most certain and plain historical facts, and the clearest deductions of reason; and that all exercise of power on the part of the General Government, or any of its departments, deriving authority from such erroneous assumptions, must of necessity be unconstitutional; must tend directly and inevitably to subvert the sovereignty of the States; to destroy the Federal character of the Union; and to rear on its ruins a consolidated Government, without constitutional check or limitation, and which must necessarily terminate in the loss of liberty itself.

[On the next day, Mr. Grundy offered counter resolutions, which shall appear in our next.]

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Bank of North Carolina.—The Governor, agreeably to the directions of the act of last Session, has issued his Proclamation (which appears in a preceding column) appointing five Commissioners in each of the towns therein specified, for receiving Subscriptions to the Stock of this new Bank, who are to make their returns to him at the end of sixty days.

Some doubts have been entertained whether the Stock of this new Institution would be taken, owing to the tax of one per cent. which is laid upon the Stock held by individuals, and to the power of appointment which the Legislature has reserved to the State. But though these provisions may influence some monied men, we have no doubt a sufficiency of Stock will be promptly taken to carry the Bank into effect, as the holders of Stock in the existing Banks are about to receive considerable Dividends, which most of them will no doubt be willing to reinvest in this new Bank; especially, as it will be seen that the tax is not to take effect till the year 1838, and if it shall be found that the profits of the Bank will not afford the tax, no doubt can be entertained that the Legislature will repeal it; and as the Legislature will appoint the President only, and one Director for every 2500 shares which the State holds of the Stock, the individual Stockholders will most likely have the appointment of a majority of the Directors.

We have seen it stated in some of the Northern papers, that this Bank cannot go into operation while the present State Bank is in existence, owing to a prohibition in its charter; but as that Bank is winding up, and no objection was made in the Legislature on this ground, and as it would rather be serviceable than injurious to the State Bank, no objection can be raised against it on that score.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, was held at this place, agreeably to notice previously given, on the first Monday of the present month. The majority of the Stock not being represented, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday.

We understand that the Stock is represented to be worth more than it has been for several years past; say $90 per share; and the Institution is at present doing as good business as any one with the same amount of Capital. A division of the capital was not deemed expedient, as our community was never more in want of banking facilities and as a fairer opportunity was never presented, of appreciating the value of the stock, and of advancing the interest of its holders.

Directors chosen for the present year.

JAMES OWEN, PRESIDENT.

RICHARD BRADLEY,	JOHN WOOSTER,
A. J. DE ROSSET,	GABRIEL HOLMES,
M. CAMPBELL,	P. K. DICKINSON,
WM. B. MEARES,	ROBERT H. COWAN,
SAMUEL SHUTER,	JOHN D. JONES.

Petersburg Rail Road.—The engine of the Company brought to the North Spring, on Thursday last, the heaviest load she has yet carried any distance on the Rail Road. There were ten wagons and one coach, loaded with 104 bales of cotton, about two tons of tobacco and sundries, and 50 persons including passengers, and men connected with the train. The whole mass in motion amounted to about 38 tons. The engine experienced no difficulty in setting in motion and dragging this ponderous load, except in ascending a grade of 30 feet per mile, which she overcame at a speed of about 3 miles per hour. On a level she averaged ten miles an hour.—*Pet. Int.*

Daniel Webster has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, for six years from the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire. The vote by which he was re-elected was a most honorable one. In the House of Representatives of the State, (which voted first,) he received 432 votes, out of 482, and in the Senate he received 38 votes, being the unanimous vote of that body.—*Nat. Intel.*

We understand that the Convention of indemnity with the King of Naples, was ratified by the Senate on Saturday last.—*Ib.*

☞It has been hinted that a prejudice exists against us, on the supposition of our having been interested in a *Religious Publication*—such is not the fact. Out of respect to the opinions of those who labor under an erroneous impression, we state unequivocally that we never have been concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any *religious* or *anti-religious* paper, nor had we ever control over one.—*Wil. People's Press.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1833.

☞ The Observer Office has been removed to the large Room over the Book Store, opposite the new Lafayette Hotel Buildings. The Editor may generally be found at the Book Store.

Another Express passed here, for Charleston, on Sunday morning last, about 9 o'clock.

By the Charleston papers, we find that part of the duty with which the previous express was charged, was the conveyance of the late Message, which was thus received there some hours before it reached Fayetteville by the mail. We presume that could not have been the sole purpose of the movement, not only because the end would not seem to justify it, but because the message was sent to Congress about 30 hours before the express was despatched. In answer to the many inquiries made of us, we have therefore only to reply, that we are still in the dark as to the nature of the despatches.

One of the most useful improvements of mail facilities has just been made, that we have had occasion to record. We allude to the addition of two mails per week between this place and Wilmington; making the communication six times per week, as it ought to be, considering how intimately the two places are connected by the ties of business and association. We notice with pleasure the promptitude with which the arrangement has been carried into effect. It is but about three weeks since memorials, with a great number of signatures attached, were forwarded from both places to the Postmaster General. Their petition was acceded to, and on Tuesday last an order was received by Mr. Mallett, the Contractor, who immediately carried it into effect, by despatching a mail the next day.

CONGRESS.—We have ven up a great portion of our columns to the proceedings of Congress, which possess more interest than any thing else just now. In addition to what is contained in preceding columns, we find, That in the Senate, the debate on the future disposition of the Public Lands, is still continued. Mr. Grundy, from the Post Office committee, has reported against the expediency of reducing the rates of postage.

In the House of Representatives, the Tariff is still under discussion, almost exclusively by its enemies. An incident of an excitable nature took place during a speech by Mr. Vinton of Ohio. He observed that "he would sooner see every man who occupied the seats around him swept away—he would sooner see the rivers of this land run with blood, and one-half the population of this fair land perish by the sword, than see one jot or one tittle of that sacred Constitution which had been bequeathed to us by our fathers, or of the laws, obliterated by force:" when a sudden cry was heard from Mr. McDuffie, of "Robespierre!" This cry was instantly followed by hisses from various parts of the House. The Chair called to order.

Mr. Carson said that the gentleman had a right to give utterance to his indignant feeling at such a sentiment. The Chair interposed, and Mr. Vinton concluded his speech.

Mr. Carson then rose to explain. It had not been he, (as seemed to be supposed by many gentlemen,) who had uttered the expressive word "Robespierre," when the gentleman from Ohio had expressed a sentiment so monstrous. That word had been uttered by a gentleman over the way who would never disavow his words. Mr. C. went on, in an indignant strain, to denounce the sentiment of Mr. V., who explained, that he had not used the word "violated," imputed to him by Mr. C. A violation might happen through mere misapprehension of judgment. What he had said was, that sooner than see the constitution *obliterated by force*, he would see the alternative he had mentioned. Because he considered that as a total annihilation of the Constitution, which must put an end to the government.

Mr. McDuffie said he was very sorry that he found himself under the necessity, from what had just occurred, of addressing the Chair at all. It had been his fixed purpose, and still was, to take no part in the present discussion: and he was very sorry that what had occurred in the House, rendered it now necessary for him to say a single word. When the gentleman from Ohio had uttered the sentiment which the House, he presumed, had heard with a portion of that abhorrence it had excited in his own mind—he could not help involuntarily making the exclamation he had uttered. He admitted that, strictly considered, it could not be said to be perfectly in order, though it was no more than what often happened, in all parts of the world. As he had been out of order, he owed an apology to the House; but none to the gentleman from Ohio.

The House then adjourned.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Rt. Rev. LEVI S. IVES closed his visitation in this Parish on the 20th ult., and proceeded on his Circuit.

The Pulpit Services of the highly respected Bishop during this visitation, were characterized by unusual vigour and perspicuity, and have rivetted in the public mind a former conviction of his talented qualifications as a Preacher and Divine.

We were happy to perceive the Services so generally and so numerously attended, and can have no hesitancy in the belief, that a valuable accession to moral power in the community has resulted from the very able discussion.

We learn that in the Parishes of Wadesborough, Wilmington and Fayetteville, sixty-one persons in the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation, have professed their faith in the Gospel; of which number thirteen white and twenty-two coloured persons were added to St. John's Church in the latter place.

The House of Delegates of Virginia, after rejecting innumerable propositions relative to South Carolina, State Rights, Nullification, &c. have re-adopted as the standard of their faith, the resolutions of '98; and have declared the measures of South Carolina and certain parts of the President's Proclamation, each contrary to those principles. They deprecate a resort to force by either party—pray S. C. to suspend her Ordinance, and pray the Federal Government to reduce the Tariff to the necessary wants of gov't.

The subject is now before the Senate of Virginia, where the debate has taken a wide range.

South Carolina.—A great meeting of the Nullifiers was held in Charleston on the 21st inst. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the Lieut. Governor of the State, presided. The Mercury speaks enthusiastically of the spirit which animated the meeting. "It would have taught the advisers of the unhappy President of the U. S. (says that paper,) a salutary lesson to have witnessed the proceedings—to have marked the scorn and pity which he has earned from the men whom they dreamed that they would alarm—the loud long laugh of derision which rose whenever his *paternal threats* were mentioned, and the burst of acclamation which greeted every sentiment in which the speakers declared the unalterable resolution of South Carolina, to maintain her rights or perish in the attempt."

Gen. (late Gov.) Hamilton, and Col. Preston, each delivered a speech. The former "approved decidedly of the resolution recommending that all conflict with the Federal government should be avoided while the bill modifying the Tariff was yet before Congress. We owed this to our friends out of the State. We could pause with honor. His conduct would be guided by the tone of the resolution. He had himself made an importation; having made a shipment of rice to the Havana, and ordered a return cargo of sugar. He would allow his importation to go into the custom house stores and wait events. He would not produce an unnecessary collision; but, if our hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of the question were disappointed, he knew that his fellow citizens *would go even to the death with him for his sugar.*—(He was interrupted by a unanimous burst of accord.) The last message of the President made it easy to forbear for the present, even with the most fastidious sense of honor. We are armed and in the trenches for the support of liberty, and we coolly and fearlessly await the blow.

"With regard to the President's call upon Congress to give him power to coerce South Carolina, Gen. H. said, that should Congress grant the authority, he should forthwith (as he was empowered to do as President) reassemble the Convention and submit to them THE QUESTION OF SECESSION, and none could doubt what their choice would be. If we were denied by the Government of the U. States the right of peaceably seceding, we would then triumph in asserting it, or die in the attempt. This declaration was greeted with overwhelming acclamations."

Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting, one is, that the whole State Rights party will volunteer *en masse*, and enrol and organize themselves in such companies as may suit their inclination or locality. Another appoints a committee to take the necessary steps for forming a Free Trade Importing Company, "in order that, if practicable, the whole of the articles of foreign merchandize consumed by the people of this State, may hereafter be imported, free from the odious and unconstitutional tribute which we have hitherto paid."

In almost every South Carolina paper we find the particulars of the organization of some one or more volunteer companies.

The great match race for $10,000 a side, between Col. Singleton's Little Venus, of S. Carolina, and Col. Johnson's Bonnets o' Blue, of Virginia, was run at Columbia on Thursday last, and won by the former at one heat, the latter being too much exhausted to run a second heat.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, unable to obtain news from Washington by mail, so great is its irregularity, has, at great expense, established a line of expresses to and from Philadelphia.

Unfortunate Accident.—We learn with regret, that Abram Brower, Esq. a member of the Legislature from Randolph County, while on his way home from this city, on the 11th instant, (the day on which the Legislature adjourned,) was thrown from the vehicle in which he was riding; by which accident, one of his legs was so much fractured as to prevent his proceeding on his journey.

Raleigh Star.

Munitions of War.—We understand that ten or twelve 18 pounders, with upwards of two thousand stand of arms and other warlike appurtenances, for the use of the State, arrived here on Saturday, in the U. S. brig *Jones*, from New-York.—*Charleston Cour.*

We observe it stated in some of the Southern papers with no small degree of surprise, that the Governor of this State is in favor of Nullification. We do not hesitate to pronounce the report utterly false; and feel authorised in stating, that there is not a man in the community, who entertains a greater reverence for the Union or the institutions of our country, or who is more decidedly opposed to the principles advocated by the Nullifiers. Other misrepresentations, purporting to have emanated from gentlemen in this State with regard to public sentiment, have appeared in the South Carolina papers, which we consider it our duty to correct. It has been represented, that a great re-action has taken place in this State, in favor of Nullification; as far as we are capable of judging of public sentiment, as expressed at various meetings in different sections, the reverse is the case, and Nullification is becoming more and more disreputable daily.

Raleigh Constitutionalist.

From the New York American.

The Fire in the Baggage Car on the Frenchtown Railroad, will possibly be found to have been caused by some other *spark*, than one from the furnace. At least, judging from the annexed account it seems fair to infer that some one, apprized of the intended transmission of a large amount o Bank notes, had prepared some combustible material, wherewith to produce a fire, under favor of which he might abstract a portion of the plunder.

From the Phil Chronicle of Wednesday Evening.

One of the passengers, we understand, was an agent of the United States Bank, who had in his charge a large quantity of United States Bank notes, to be taken to Fayetteville, N. C. These, enclosed in a carpet bag, were placed in the baggage cart, because no baggage is received into any other of the vehicles. When the alarm of fire was given, the agent hurried to the baggage cart, and seized his bag. A package of notes burnt open; and its contents were scattered about the road.—The gentleman who had the money in his care, returned at once to the Bank in this city, and found that not a single note belonging to the broken package, was missing. It was discovered, however, that an entire package, containing $60,000, in hundred dollar notes, was gone. It could scarcely have been so destroyed by fire as to leave no remnant behind; but must have been stolen. One or two men, not known to any of the other passengers, were very busy in assisting the gentleman, who had the care of the notes; and it is supposed that they may have paid themselves by secreting the missing sixty thousand.

The package, containing $60,000 belonging to the United States Bank, that was supposed to have been lost or stolen during the alarm occasioned by the accident on the Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail Road, was taken on to Baltimore in the baggage of one of the passengers, who upon discovering it, deposited it in the United States Branch Bank at Baltimore.

Notwithstanding the ravings of the Globe, we have cause to suspect that the President is opposed to the passage of any bill for the adjustment of the tariff. It is in his power at any time to adjust it. He has a majority in both Houses of Congress, and he has only to say the word, and the question is settled.

U. S. Telegraph.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Thursday, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rowland, Mr. WM. H. KING, of Kingstree, William-burg District, S. C. to Miss FRANCES S. REID, of this place.

On Thursday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. Thos. Burges, Mr. RICHARD H. TOLER, one of the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, to Miss MARY ANN FRANCES, daughter of Major William Duval, of Buckingham County, Virginia.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. ARCHIBALD SMITH, late Town Constable.

Near Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 23d inst. after a lingering illness of several years, Mr. PENTECOST ROBINSON.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6½ a 7. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 14 a 15.—Cotton, new, 8 50 a 9 50. Corn 50 a 55. Flaxseed 1 50. Flour cross 4½, fine 4¾, sup. 5. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4¼ a 5½. Molasses 31 a 34. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8 a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 a 3¾.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan. 24, Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Coffee and Specie, for Nott & Starr, Hall & Johnson, D. Murchison, W. O. Jeffreys, T. Sandford & Co. John W. Sandford, Esq. Cashier, and others.

DEPARTED, Jan. 26, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Flour and Seed, for Yarbrough & Ray, A. Campbell, W. S. Latta, Lewis Brown, J. Huske & Son, and others.

Arrived, Jan. 23, Steamer John Walker, with Goods for J. C Latta, A. Bailey, J. Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh, Willkings & Co. G. McNeill, P. Dailey, D. McRae, J. M. Dobbin, J. Baker, G. Hurlbutt, P. I. Tillinghast, A. McLauchlin, J. Martine, Hall & Johnson, H. Horn, W. L. Hawley, James Hadlock, Wm. Locke, E. L. & W. Winslow, S. Nash, B. Robinson, of this place. And J. Walker, Banner & Jones, T. & J. Younge, T. & J. Shepherd, Hall & Foster, Foster & Co. Foster, McCorkle & Co. and C. Elms, of the interior.

Departed, on the 27th, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, Wax, Tallow, and Feathers, for P. Dailey, Yarbrough & Ray, J. Huske & Son, L. Brown, J. M. Dobbin, R. C. McMaster, Willkings & Co. C. P. Mallett, W. Locke, G. Hurlbutt, and A. Bailey.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED UP TO JANUARY 23.

Brigs Only Son from N. York, Rachel Ann from ditto, Pharos from ditto, Emerald from ditto, Hercules from ditto, Asia from ditto, Henry from do. Troy from Newbedford, L'aimable, Apollo from Boston. Schooners Nile from Boston, Columbia from Charleston, Susan from Philadelphia, Two Brothers from Bermuda, Laura from Barbadoes, Caroline from Cuba, Susan & Mary from N. York, Comet from ditto, Columbia from Philadelphia, Frontier from Providence, Counsellor from Martinique, Crescent from New York.

A Valuable LOT For Sale.

THE Lafayette Hotel Company will sell at Auction, on Saturday, the 16th February, at the Lafayette Hotel, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the Hotel Lot, fronting on Hay street about forty feet. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. For any information respecting the Lot, apply to W. WHITEHEAD, or JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 28. 17ts.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received pr. Steamer John Walker, for sale by A. KIMBALL.

January 28 17-tf

Chairs.

20 DOZ. Windsor and Flag bottom CHAIRS, of different qualities. *Also,*

A few Rocking Chairs,

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

January 28. 17-tf

Molasses & Coffee.

20 Hhds. New Crop Bright MOLASSES,
30 bags prime Cuba COFFEE,
Just received and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

Jan. 29, 1833. 17-3w.

COFFEE, Just Received.

120 Bags Prime Green COFFEE, for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

January 29 17-tf.

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of country Merchants, received per Steamer John Walker.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 28. 17tf.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, put up expressly for family use, for sale by A. KIMBALL.

January 28. 17tf.

VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store next north of Mr. Archibald Campbell, where he offers for sale an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Which he will sell low.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1833. [17 2w]

Umbrella Lost.

LOST near the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday night last, a new blue Cotton Umbrella The finder will much oblige the owner by leaving it with the Editor of the Observer, who is authorised to give any reasonable compensation for its return if required.

January 28, 1833. 17 1w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term, of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of Thomas Fuller, dec'd, hereby requests those indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

THO. J. CURTIS, *Administrator.*

December 11, 1832 15tf.

Further Notice.

ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, at the late Dwelling House of the deceased, all the HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and other things too tedious to mention.

T. J. CURTIS.

Mr E. Fuller will attend to all the above business. 17ts

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. IMPORTERS, 88, *Water Street, New York,* are receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns, which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of gilt and plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low prices.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

Importers 88, Water Street, New York.

New York January 18. 1833 17 9t.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the month of March, 1830, a Negro Man named LINGO, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather yellow complected, about 48 years of age. I suppose him to be harbored by some white person in Cumberland County, near the head of Rockfish — The above reward will be given for his confinement in any jail in North Carolina, $30 if delivered to me at Brownsville, S. Carolina, and $25 additional for the conviction of the harbourer.

FINLEY M. McKORKLE.

Brownsville, Marlboro' District, S. C. Jan. 20.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

The Subscriber finding his business too extensive for his circumstances, is induced to offer for sale, his PLANTATION,

which surpasses any other within his knowledge, in the State, in the division of fields and convenient buildings, such as a two story Dwelling House, with seven rooms, a Barn 120 feet long, with a proportionable width, and many necessary out Houses, all built on an elevated situation, within the time of eleven years; among other advantages is a never failing limestone Spring, convenient to the dwelling house; also a Well, never known to fail, with excellent water. The Tract contains about Two Hundred Acres, in part adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco, and Grain, one hundred acres of which are in cultivation,—about 40 or 50 acres are rich Low Grounds, including a new Meadow, in good order.

Adjoining this tract, is a large body of wood land, which affords a good range for cattle and hogs, any quantity of which can be purchased of the owners, if desired.

☞The tract is situated about 2¼ miles N. E. of Salem, Stokes County, N. C., where those inclined to purchase, can call, view the premises, and learn further particulars.

ABRAHAM HAUSER.

Salem, Jan. 15, 1833 17 6w.

"*American Temperance Society.*

SIMULTANEOUS meetings of Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in every city, town and village in our country, have been invited on the 26th of February, 1833; and it is earnestly hoped, that they may be universally extended; that Temperance Societies may be formed in all places in which there are none, and all existing Societies be as much as possible enlarged.

J. EDWARDS,

Cor. Sec. American Tem. Society.

Andover, 10th January, 1833.

We will thank the Editors in this State to give the above a few insertions. WILL PECK,

Sec. State Tem. Society, N C.

Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the Fayetteville Temperance Society is called by their Executive Committee, to be held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th of February next. The American Temperance Society have appointed that day for Temperance Meetings in all the cities, towns and villages in the U. States; and recommended that a Temperance Society be formed in every place where there is none, and that suitable efforts be made to increase the number of members of societies already formed.

All the friends of Temperance in Town and in the neighbouring country are respectfully invited to attend the meeting in Fayetteville. The Committee will endeavor to make it interesting;—several Addresses may be expected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 28, 1833 17tf.

Information Wanted,

OF WM. HENRY WHEATON, who moved from Augusta, Geo. about eight years ago, to New Orleans, and was last heard from by the undersigned (his disconsolate mother,) about 6 years ago. Any information in relation to him would be thankfully received.

MARY BELISLE.

Fayetteville, N C., Jan. 25, 1833. 17 2w.

☞The Editor of the New Orleans paper will render an act of humanity by inserting the above?

From the Columbia Telescope.

A NEW SPECIES OF COTTON.

Mr. Burrell Lyles, who resides on the River road between Cannon's and Heller's Creeks in Newberry District, brought to this market a few days since, three bales of Cotton in store at Messrs. Woods and Subers, the staple of which good judges say is superior to any that has been seen here, and eleven cents has been offered and refused. I learn from Lyles that some four years ago he discovered in his crop a single stalk remarkable for its height and the number of pods which came to maturity and opened earlier than the rest. He saved and planted the seed from this stalk separately from year to year, and this year he was enabled to plant about 14 acres. The soil is of medium quality of Upland, and the average height of the stalk about eight feet—occasionally they shoot up to the height of 12 or 13 feet, and he calculates the product at an average, of a bale of 325 lbs. to the acre. The writer has seen a part of Mr. Lyles' crop, and knows that the description of the growth is not exaggerated, and with some knowledge of Cotton planting thinks confidently that the product is not over-rated.—The contrast between that and the adjoining crop of the common stalk, upon lands of the same quality, is so great as to force it upon the attention of the mere passengers.

Mr. Lyles has thus given a practical illustration of the advantages which may be expected to result from a proper attention to the selection of seed for planting in all the departments of Agriculture, and it is to be hoped that in the sale of his seed he will reap the reward due to his care. For the present he has contracted to dispose of all or most of his stock at a moderate price, in such quantities as to disseminate it pretty generally through that part of the cou try in which he lives; and if the anticipations of it are realized, in a few years it will be worth more to South Carolina, than would be the combined products of all the gold mines of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

D. J.

Native Gold.—In a discussion which took place in Congress on the 19th ult. on a bill to establish Assay officers in the gold region, Mr. Carson stated that in 1830, the gold found in North Carolina amounted to 204,000 dollars. In Georgia it amounted to 210,000 dollars. This amount he was informed, had been more than doubled during the last year.

We learn that Miss Margaret Tucker recently deceased, daughter of the late Beza Tucker, Esq. has bequeathed the sum of $20,000 to the city of Boston, in trust for the support of a High School for Young Ladies.—*Atlas.*

The Charleston Gazette contains the "Act of Incorporation of the *S. C. Sugar Refining Company*, which has recently been formed with a Capital of $60,000, to be divided into 1200 shares of $50 each.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.—Mess. Peck and Newton, of New Haven, propose republishing Blackwood's Magazine, the Metropolitan, and the Foreign Quarterly Review, commencing with the January numbers as soon as received in this country. They are to be published in weekly Nos. of 16 pages at $7.

SOMNAMBULISM.—The writer of a communication in the N. H. Patriot, dated Pembroke, Jan. 9th, relates the following occurrence, which is said to have recently taken place there in the family of a Mr. Cochran. A young man who had been for some years a member of the family, retired early to rest. Before midnight, he rose in his sleep, took a candle, and wrapt himself in a buffalo skin before the fire, where he lay until midnight; when he went out and procured an axe, with which he proceeded to the bed where Mr. and Mrs. C. were sleeping, and struck them several times upon the head. At this moment he awoke. It is said that the persons thus strangely assaulted are likely to recover.

CAUTION TO THE DOERS.—An interesting youth, of a respectable family, by the name of Craig, met with his death in York, Upper Canada, on the night of the 14th instant, by a fall received while engaged with a few thoughtless companions in pulling down signs from the shops and stores.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store

Oct. 8 1-tf

GROCERIES, For Sale.

15 HHDS prime Muscovado Sugars,
15 do New Orleans Sugar,
16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes White Havana do.
60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,
Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,
1200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
6 casks Cheese,
N. Orleans Molasses, in hhds. and barrels,
10 Hhds. W I. do.
75 kegs Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead, Span. Brown, Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,
60 kegs White Lead,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.

C. T. HAIGH.

October 9, 1832. 1-tf.

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards, Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf §

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Mole skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77 tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70t.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (13tf.) H. H.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their *Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,

Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c.

Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832 6-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ½ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL

November 13. §6-tf.§

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

Hatters' Materials,

Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

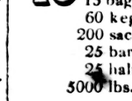
AN unusually large supply of GARDEN SEEDS, of every description, raised by J. L. Belden of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and of the growth of 1832, just received and for sale by

J. CAMPBELL.

January 1. 1833. 13 tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.



The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers

JOSEPH BAKER.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Syrup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder
Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. §3-tf.§

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations*. His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c &c
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low*,
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do, very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞ All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

MORE NEW BOOKS, &c.

J. HALE has just received, Containing, by the author of Vivian Grey; Pe... by Miss Austin; Henry Masterton; Tales of the... ber Spa; Hush on the Millenium; Art of bei... py; Watson's Theological Dictionary; Americ... manac for 1833; Christian Offering; Bennet... ters; Buck's Dictionary; Mrs. Edgworth's ... The Comforter; Voyages and Travels; Scott's ... mentary at $8; Coke upon Lyttleton; Mad... Chancery; Form Book of the U. States; Life of ... son and Clay; Life of Paul Jones; Robbins's ... Rowlett's Interest Tables; Shuckford's Conne... Cotterell's Prayers; Alexander's and Brown's ... Dictionaries; Gentleman's Pocket Farrier, Be... Sermons on Intemperance; Court and Camp of ... aparte; Memoirs of Empress Josephine; Du... Physician; Benjamin's Carpenter's Guide; Bo... Campbell's Poems; Singer's Own Book; M... Letter Writers; Miller's Ruling Elder, and ... Government; Saint's Rest; Baxter's Call; S... Little's and Handel and Hayden Music Book... thodist Discipline; Bennett's & Tyreman's ... McIlvaine's Lectures on the Evidences of Ch... ty; Chapman's Sermon's; Bibles and Prayer ... bound together, beautiful Pocket Bibles; ... Christ; Life of St Paul; Cruden's Concor... Sketch Book; Pulpit Assistant; Federalist; ... Grammar and Dictionary, McDowell's and U... ble Questions,-Shorter Catechisms, and Key ... Christian Lyre; Hymn Books great variety ... pointed Pencils; Blank Books, &c. &c. A ... assortment of School Books, Maps, Bonnet B...

January 1.

NEW GOODS.

C. P. MALLETT has just received his F... & WINTER GOODS, cons... part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sa...
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c &c.

Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his ... and the public that he has now on hand ... receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and ... all those wishing to supply themselves with ... lowing articles to call and examine his stock ... intends to sell at the lowest market price for ... produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New O...
5000 lbs green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bag...
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Ha... nets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools ... and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and ... Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c.

JONES FUL...

October 29. §4-tf.§

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wine And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and of... sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Hyson Teas, in half and quarter che... canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P... Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in p... quarter casks, warranted pure as imp...
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica R...
Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent ...
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs,
Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race ... Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart...
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do.
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and L... rup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table ... Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter ...
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails ... ed,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing ... to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window ...
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders *best* Chew... bacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, C... Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, S... Turpentine and Lamp Black. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPB...

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832 §94

DUNCAN THOMPSO...

FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGE...

AT his old and well known STAND, tw... north of the Market House will be happ... tend to the orders of his old friends and cus... and of such new ones as may think proper to ... him with their business.

Fayetteville, Oct 1, 1832. 800-...

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & ...

May 8. 70...